

The background features a light blue gradient with various financial data visualizations. A magnifying glass is positioned over a bar chart and a line graph. The bar chart is labeled 'Monthly Product Sales Chart' and shows sales data for different products. The line graph shows a trend over time. The overall theme is financial analysis and reporting.

2023

SAHAM AMANAH SABAH

**LAPORAN INTERIM
BERAKHIR 30 JUN**

ISI KANDUNGAN

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LAPORAN PENGURUS

MATLAMAT DAN OBJEKTIF DANA

Matlamat utama Saham Amanah Sabah (SAS) adalah untuk meningkatkan taraf ekonomi individu Bumiputera dan bukan Bumiputera melalui penggembleran segala sumber yang ada dan seterusnya pengurusan pelaburan dan Dana secara lebih produktif dan cekap. SAS juga menumpukan peranannya sebagai satu saluran dalam pengagihan kekayaan yang bersumberkan kepesatan pertumbuhan ekonomi negeri untuk sama-sama dinikmati oleh segenap lapisan masyarakat.

Dalam hubungan ini, objektif berikut dirangka demi manfaat pelabur:-

- Untuk menghasilkan pulangan yang berpatutan kepada pelabur dengan risiko yang wajar;
- Untuk memperoleh peningkatan modal jangka sederhana dan panjang (3 tahun ke atas) melalui pelaburan dalam ekuiti; dan
- Untuk memperoleh peluang pendapatan dengan melabur dalam pelaburan sekuriti pendapatan tetap dan pelaburan kadar hasil yang tinggi.

KATEGORI DAN JENIS DANA

SAS merupakan sebuah Dana ekuiti dengan pelaburannya terdapat di dalam syarikat-syarikat yang disenaraikan di Bursa Malaysia dan pasaran asing. Dana SAS yang mempunyai ciri-ciri pertumbuhan dan pendapatan berperanan untuk memberikan pulangan yang berbentuk kenaikan dalam nilai aset dan/atau pengagihan pendapatan kepada pemegang-pemegang unit.

PENYERTAAN DALAM DANA SAS

Sehingga 30 Jun 2023, sejumlah 48,174 pelabur telah menyertai skim SAS dengan unit dalam edaran sebanyak 1,360,682,000. Daripada jumlah ini 99.91% adalah terdiri daripada pelabur individu, manakala selebihnya merupakan pelabur korporat.

Saiz Dana SAS yang dibenarkan adalah sebanyak 1,500,000,000 unit. Setakat 30 Jun 2023, bilangan unit yang belum diterbitkan adalah sebanyak 139,318,000 (2022: 172,420,000).

Berikut disenaraikan analisis pecahan pemegang unit mengikut saiz pelaburan:-

<u>UNIT</u>		<u>PEMEGANG UNIT</u>
5,000 dan ke bawah	=	32,943
5,001 hingga 10,000	=	8,887
10,001 hingga 50,000	=	5,056
50,001 hingga 500,000	=	1,225
500,001 dan ke atas	=	63

TANDA ARAS

Saham Sabah Berhad (SSB) selaku Pengurus Dana menggunakan kaedah Perubahan Nilai Aset Bersih (NAB) untuk mengukur prestasi SAS. Prestasi ini dibandingkan dengan pulangan Indeks tanda aras [50% Indeks MSCI AC (All country) Asia kecuali Jepun (MXASJ) berasaskan Ringgit Malaysia dan 50% Indeks FTSE Bursa Malaysia Top 100 (FBMT100)].

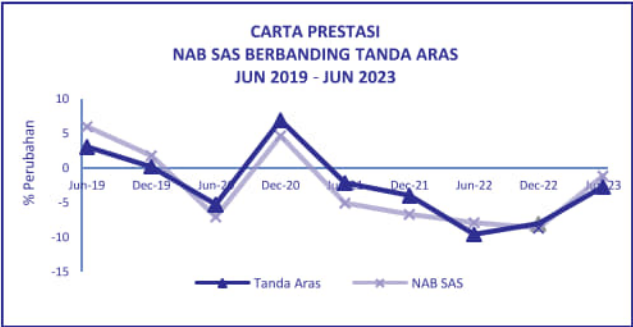
PRESTASI DANA

Dalam tempoh tinjauan, NAB SAS memulakan tahun 2023 pada RM374,765,600 dan ditutup pada paras RM379,246,358 pada 30 Jun 2023. Manakala unit dalam edaran naik sebanyak 31,432,000 unit kepada 1,360,682,000 unit pada tempoh dalam kajian berbanding 1,329,250,000 unit pada permulaan tahun. Berbanding NAB SAS pada 30 Jun 2022, prestasi Dana menunjukkan kenaikan RM1,846,394 atau sebanyak 0.49%. Pencapaian positif NAB SAS ini adalah hasil pelaksanaan strategi yang berkesan pada tempoh tersebut.

Setakat 30 Jun 2023, Portfolio SAS mencatatkan penguncupan NAB seunit sebanyak 1.14% kepada RM0.2787 seunit daripada RM0.2819 seunit berbanding penguncupan Indeks tanda aras sebanyak 2.75%.

Dari segi pencapaian kewangan, setakat 16 Jun 2023, Dana telah mencapai prestasi positif dengan mencatatkan pendapatan kasar berjumlah RM20,064,944. Dengan pencapaian ini, SSB telah mengisytiharkan pengagihan pendapatan pertama SAS untuk tahun 2023 pada kadar 1.25% atau 1.25 sen seunit bersih. Pengagihan pendapatan ini melibatkan pembayaran wang tunai sejumlah RM16,843,525 (bersih) dengan penghasilan kadar pulangan sebanyak 4.43% berdasarkan NAB SAS pada 2 Januari 2023, iaitu RM0.2820 seunit. Pengiraan pembayaran pengagihan pendapatan ini dibuat berdasarkan bilangan unit-unit SAS yang dipegang oleh para pelabur sebanyak 1,347,482,000 unit.

Secara keseluruhan, Dana SAS telah berjaya mencapai objektif pelaburannya dengan memberi pulangan berbentuk agihan pendapatan kepada para pemegang unit pada enam bulan pertama 2023.



Nota : SAS menggunakan 50% Indeks MSCI AC (All country) Asia kecuali Jepun (MXASJ) berasaskan Ringgit Malaysia dan 50% Indeks FTSE Bursa Malaysia Top 100 (FBMT100) sebagai tanda aras.

Graf di atas mencerminkan pergerakan pulangan Dana untuk jangka masa 5 tahun berakhir 30 Jun 2023.

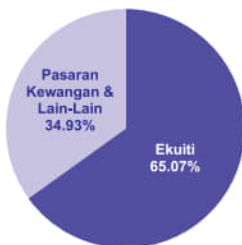
PERUMPUKAN ASET DAN KEDUDUKAN DANA PADA 30 JUN 2023

Sehingga 30 Jun 2023, sejumlah 65.07% aset adalah terdiri daripada pelaburan di pasaran saham dan 34.93% dalam pasaran kewangan dan lain-lain.

Berikut adalah pelaburan SAS di Bursa Malaysia dan pasaran asing mengikut sektor pada nilai pasaran bagi enam bulan berakhir 30 Jun 2023:-

	30 Jun 2023	30 Jun 2022
	%	%
Sektor		
Amanah Pelaburan Harta Tanah	1.38	-
Hartanah	-	0.39
Pengangkutan & Logistik	1.94	-
Penjagaan Kesihatan	-	0.11
Perkhidmatan Kewangan	10.67	13.99
Perladangan	-	0.80
Produk Pengguna & Perkhidmatan	5.23	3.68
Produk Perindustrian & Perkhidmatan	3.64	2.66
Teknologi	10.03	6.28
Telekomunikasi & Media	2.51	4.20
Tenaga	-	2.30
Utiliti	-	2.81
Pasaran Asing	29.67	27.23
Jumlah Pelaburan Ekuiti	65.07	64.45
Pasaran Kewangan dan lain-lain	34.93	35.55
Jumlah Pelaburan	100.00	100.00

CARTA PERUMPUKAN ASET



Nota : Sehingga 30 Jun 2023, sebanyak 65.07% aset Dana adalah di dalam pelaburan ekuiti berbanding dengan 64.45% dalam tempoh yang sama tahun sebelumnya. Baki selebihnya adalah di dalam instrumen pasaran wang iaitu sebanyak 34.93%. Dana memiliki kecairan yang tinggi untuk membolehkannya memasuki pasaran saham pada masa yang bersesuaian, seiring dengan perumpukan aset aktif SAS.

ULASAN PASARAN BAGI ENAM BULAN BERAKHIR 30 JUN 2023**Tinjauan Pasaran Saham**

Bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 30 Jun 2023, pasaran saham Amerika Syarikat (AS) telah berjaya melepasi beberapa cabaran sejak Januari 2023 termasuk pergolakan di sektor perbankan AS, perbalahan antara Kongres ke atas siling hutang kerajaan dan kenaikan kadar faedah lebih tinggi yang dilaksanakan oleh Rizab Persekutuan.

Pada enam bulan pertama 2023, S&P 500 meningkat 15.9%, manakala Indeks Komposit Nasdaq melonjak 31.8%, iaitu prestasi terbaiknya dalam empat dekad berikutan peningkatan permintaan teknologi kecerdasan buatan (AI). Ramai pelabur beralih kepada syarikat teknologi bermodal besar seperti Microsoft dan Apple, sebagai pelindung selamat daripada ketidaktentuan sektor perbankan berikutan keruntuhan Silicon Valley Bank serta kegagalan bank AS seperti Silvergate Bank dan Signature Bank. Saham semikonduktor juga telah muncul sebagai tempat perlindungan yang selamat dalam keadaan ketidaktentuan ekonomi global disebabkan inflasi dan kenaikan kadar faedah. Sentimen positif pasaran Wall Street pada akhir enam bulan pertama 2023 juga dirangsang oleh data-data ekonomi yang menunjukkan bahawa inflasi telah semakin reda dan jangkaan bahawa kenaikan kadar faedah akan berakhir tidak lama lagi memberi keyakinan kepada para pelabur untuk memasuki pasaran. Pemulihan pendapatan syarikat teknologi AS, termasuk beberapa laporan pendapatan yang menggalakkan, juga telah memberi suntikan sentimen positif kepada pasaran saham.

Bagi pasaran serantau, Indeks Morgan Stanley Capital International Asia Kecuali Jepun ("MSCI Asia kecuali Jepun") mencatatkan pulangan positif sebanyak 9% dalam terma Ringgit Malaysia. Pasaran saham Taiwan dan Korea Selatan mencatat keuntungan kukuh berikutan pemulihan saham teknologi manakala pasaran saham China terus merosot akibat prestasi ekonominya yang lembab. Ketegangan geopolitik terutamanya di antara AS dan China terus menghantui para pelabur, lantas mengurangkan pendedahan saham syarikat China.

ULASAN PASARAN BAGI ENAM BULAN BERAKHIR 30 JUN 2023
(sambungan)

Tinjauan Pasaran Saham (sambungan)

Manakala Bursa Malaysia pula mengakhiri enam bulan pertama 2023 dengan prestasi yang kurang memberangsangkan dengan Indeks petunjuk utama, FBM KLCI merosot 8.0% untuk ditutup pada paras 1,376 mata berbanding 1,495 mata yang dicatatkan pada hari terakhir dagangan 2022. Jualan bersih pelabur asing ke atas saham-saham Bursa Malaysia mencecah RM4.19 bilion pada tempoh tersebut. Pasaran saham tempatan telah mempamerkan prestasi terburuk di rantau ini selepas Thailand.

Pada tempoh dalam kajian, Bursa Malaysia diselubungi beberapa isu negatif luaran seperti ketegangan geopolitik, kadar faedah AS yang tinggi dan krisis perbankan di AS dan Eropah. Kemerosotan Indeks FBM KLCI juga adalah berikutan pengimbangan semula dana pertengahan tahun oleh institusi domestik dan asing. Bursa tempatan juga terjejas oleh keputusan pendapatan korporat yang tidak memberangsangkan ekoran kos elektrik dan buruh yang lebih tinggi, perbezaan kadar faedah yang meluas dengan AS yang membawa kepada kelemahan Ringgit, harga komoditi yang merudum berikutan permintaan import global yang agak lembab dan persekitaran politik yang tidak menentu menjelang Pilihan Raya Negeri membabitkan enam negeri.

**ULASAN PASARAN BAGI ENAM BULAN BERAKHIR 30 JUN 2023
(sambungan)****Prospek Ekonomi dan Pasaran Saham**

Menurut laporan Tabung Kewangan Antarabangsa (IMF), prospek pertumbuhan ekonomi global adalah tidak menentu berikutan kegawatan sektor kewangan, kadar inflasi yang tinggi, kesan berterusan pencerobohan Rusia ke atas Ukraine, dan kesan negatif penularan penyakit COVID-19. Justeru, IMF mengunjurkan bahawa ekonomi global akan mencatat pertumbuhan yang perlahan sebanyak 2.8% pada tahun 2023 berbanding 3.4% pada tahun 2022.

Walaupun ekonomi global berada dalam fasa pemulihan, IMF melaporkan bahawa ada tanda-tanda awal ekonomi global akan beralih ke arah lebih positif dengan penurunan inflasi serta kemungkinan besar penangguhan kemelesetan ekonomi.

Sejajar dengan prospek pertumbuhan ekonomi global yang sederhana pada enam bulan kedua 2023, Pengurus Dana menjangkakan pasaran ekuiti global agak suram pada tempoh tersebut. Pengurus Dana berpendapat bahawa jika AS mencatatkan kemelesetan, ekonomi global akan terjejas dan pasaran saham akan menerima kesan paling ketara.

Ekonomi Malaysia dijangka kekal lemah berikutan kemungkinan penggunaan domestik yang perlahan di mana pengguna bergelut dengan tarif elektrik yang lebih tinggi dan Ringgit yang lemah. Dalam tempoh terdekat, Ringgit akan kekal lemah berbanding dolar AS disebabkan perbezaan kadar faedah yang semakin melebar. Permintaan Ringgit yang lemah juga telah menyebabkan aliran pelaburan keluar dari pasaran tempatan. Walau bagaimanapun, Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) akan berhati-hati dalam menaikkan kadar faedah bagi mengekang kadar inflasi dengan tujuan mengawal pertumbuhan ekonomi.

BNM melaporkan bahawa ekonomi Malaysia diunjur berkembang antara 4.0% hingga 5.0% pada tahun 2023, disokong oleh permintaan domestik yang kekal sebagai pemacu utama ekonomi Malaysia. Manakala permintaan luar dijangka akan berkembang sederhana seiring dengan pertumbuhan global yang lebih perlahan.

Melangkah ke enam bulan kedua 2023, prestasi pasaran ekuiti domestik dijangka pulih secara perlahan setelah mengharungi prestasi negatif pada enam bulan pertama. Isu-isu seperti pendekatan kurang agresif Rizab Persekutuan AS dalam menaikkan kadar faedah serta keputusan enam Pilihan Raya Negeri akan mempengaruhi pasaran saham pada tempoh tersebut.

STRATEGI PELABURAN

Bagi tempoh enam bulan berakhir 30 Jun 2023, Dana SAS mencatat kecairan yang tinggi sebanyak 34.93%. Justeru, dengan kecairan yang mencukupi ini, Pengurus Dana akan mengambil peluang untuk memasuki semula pasaran saham tempatan dan asing pada masa yang bersesuaian dengan mengambilkira penilaian semasa.

Pengurus Dana akan menggunakan strategi pembelian saham secara selektif dalam usaha memperoleh pulangan terbaik. Justeru, Pengurus Dana akan menggunakan pendekatan bawah-ke-atas dalam pemilihan saham dengan menumpukan kepada sektor-sektor berorientasikan eksport, teknologi, dan pembuatan.

Sementara itu, strategi pelaburan SAS untuk pasaran saham China adalah bergantung kepada inisiatif Kerajaan China dalam melaksanakan pakej rangsangan ekonomi untuk memberi keyakinan kepada para pelabur. Pengurus Dana juga bercadang untuk menambah pelaburannya di pasaran saham Korea Selatan dan Taiwan apabila nilai sahamnya menurun. Pengurus Dana akan turut mempertimbangkan pelaburan dalam Dana Dagangan Bursa (ETF) India yang disenaraikan di AS untuk mendapatkan pendedahan kepada pasaran India.

KOMISEN RINGAN

Menurut Fasal 9.21 Garis Panduan Tabung Unit Amanah, barangan dan perkhidmatan (komisen ringan) boleh disimpan oleh Syarikat Pengurusan atau wakilnya hanya sekiranya barangan dan perkhidmatan tersebut menampakkan manfaatnya kepada pemegang-pemegang unit.

Sepanjang tempoh dalam kajian, Pengurus Dana tidak menerima barangan dan perkhidmatan yang memberi faedah kepada Dana dan pemegang unit.

POLISI PENGAGIHAN PENDAPATAN

Dana akan mengagihkan pendapatan bersihnya yang telah direalisasikan, jika ada.

Mulai Januari 2021, pembayaran pengagihan, jika ada, akan dilaburkan semula secara automatik bagi pihak pemegang unit berdasarkan NAB seunit, tertakluk kepada unit-unit yang masih ada. Pelaburan secara automatik ini tidak termasuk penerima SAS-PPRT, pelaburan secara pinjaman dan pemegang unit yang telah membuat pilihan sebelum 31 Disember 2020 untuk menerima pengagihan pendapatan mereka melalui pindahan bank secara dalam talian.

ANALISIS PRESTASI SAS

Analisis prestasi SAS berdasarkan perubahan jumlah NAB dan NAB seunit adalah seperti berikut:-

	30 Jun 2023	30 Jun 2022	Perubahan (%)
NAB seunit (sen)	27.87	28.43	(1.97)
Jumlah NAB (RM)	379,246,358	377,399,964	0.49
Unit dalam edaran	1,360,682,000	1,327,580,000	2.49
Tanda Aras: 50% MXASJ & 50% FBMT100	6,392.88	6,462.19	(1.07)

NAB sebelum dan selepas pembayaran pengagihan pada tahun-tahun yang terlibat adalah seperti berikut: -

Tahun	Kadar Pengagihan Bersih		Nilai Aset Bersih	
	Tarikh Pengagihan	%	Sebelum	Selepas
1995	31 Dis 1995	13.00	1.3245	1.1945
1996	31 Dis 1996	13.00	1.1370	1.0070
1997	31 Dis 1997	12.00	0.5422	0.4222
1998	31 Dis 1998	8.00	0.3127	0.2327
2000	31 Dis 2000	4.00	0.2308	0.1908
2003	31 Dis 2003	3.00	0.2373	0.2073
2004	31 Dis 2004	2.15	0.2230	0.2015
2005	31 Dis 2005	1.17	0.1740	0.1623
2007	31 Dis 2007	4.00	0.2575	0.2175
2009	31 Dis 2009	5.00	0.2903	0.2717*
2010	31 Dis 2010	4.00	0.3469	0.3298*
2012	15 Mac 2012	1.90	0.3228	0.3139*
	27 Jul 2012	1.50	0.3293	0.3222*
	31 Dis 2012	0.40	0.3531	0.3511*
2013	31 Mac 2013	2.00	0.3686	0.3582
	18 Jul 2013	2.00	0.3667	0.3562
2014	31 Okt 2014	1.50	0.3636	0.3557
2015	27 Nov 2015	1.75	0.3590	0.3499
2016	29 Jul 2016	2.00	0.3630	0.3526
2017	28 Apr 2017	2.80	0.3925	0.3775
2018	29 Mac 2018	3.00	0.3778	0.3617
2019	6 Sept 2019	2.40	0.3385	0.3255
2021	25 Feb 2021	4.20	0.3536	0.3310
	13 Ogos 2021	1.00	0.3232	0.3176
2023	16 Jun 2023	1.25	0.2900	0.2828

Nota : * Selepas pengagihan kepada Kerajaan Negeri Sabah, agihan tersebut akan dilabur semula kepada Dana sebagai sumbangan kepada pemegang unit tanpa sebarang unit tambahan selaras dengan Perjanjian di antara Pengurus, Saham Sabah Berhad dan Kementerian Kewangan Sabah atas Skim Peningkatan NAB SAS.

Tahun-tahun tiada pengagihan dari mula hingga kini:-

Tahun : 1999, 2001, 2002, 2006, 2008, 2011, 2020 dan 2022.

LAPORAN INTERIM

Enam Bulan Berakhir 30 Jun 2023

LAPORAN PEMEGANG AMANAH

Kepada Pemegang-Pemegang Unit Saham Amanah Sabah ("Dana")

Kami telah bertindak sebagai Pemegang Amanah Dana bagi tempoh enam bulan kewangan berakhir pada 30 Jun 2023. Setelah membuat segala pertanyaan yang munasabah, kami dengan ini mengesahkan pada pengetahuan kami, Saham Sabah Berhad ("Pengurus Dana") telah menguruskan Dana tersebut sepanjang tempoh enam bulan kewangan ini seperti berikut:

1. Had-had kuasa pelaburan yang dikenakan ke atas Pengurus Dana di bawah Suratikatan Amanah, Undang-undang Sekuriti dan Garis Panduan Tabung Unit Amanah;
2. Penilaian dan pengiraan harga Dana dilaksanakan menurut peruntukan di dalam Suratikatan; dan
3. Pembelian dan penjualan unit dilaksanakan menurut peruntukan di dalam Suratikatan dan peraturan yang berkaitan.

Kami berpendapat bahawa pengagihan pendapatan oleh Dana adalah sesuai dan mencerminkan objektif pelaburan Dana.

Untuk **Maybank Trustees Berhad**

[No. Syarikat : 196301000109 (5004-P)]

Norhazliana Binti Mohammed Hashim

Ketua, Operasi Unit Amanah & Korporat

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Nota : Laporan ini telah diterjemahkan daripada laporan asal (dalam Bahasa Inggeris) sebagai rujukan sahaja. Sekiranya terdapat perbezaan dari laporan asal, laporan asal akan diguna pakai.

PENYATA PENGURUS

Kepada Pemegang-Pemegang Unit Saham Amanah Sabah (“Dana”)

Kami, **Datuk Rusdin @ Musidi Riman** dan **Datuk Thien Sin Min @ Peter**, selaku dua daripada Pengarah **SAHAM SABAH BERHAD (“Pengurus”)**, dengan ini menyatakan bahawa pada pendapat Pengurus, penyata kewangan yang tidak diaudit yang dibentangkan dari muka surat 12 hingga 39 memberikan pandangan yang benar dan saksama mengenai kedudukan kewangan Dana Saham Amanah Sabah pada enam bulan berakhir 30 Jun 2023, dan prestasi kewangan serta aliran tunai bagi enam bulan pertama pada tarikh tersebut, menurut Piawaian Laporan Kewangan Malaysia dan Piawaian Laporan Kewangan Antarabangsa.

**Untuk dan bagi pihak Pengurus,
Saham Sabah Berhad**

Datuk Rusdin @ Musidi Riman

Datuk Thien Sin Min @ Peter

Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia

LAPORAN INTERIM

Enam Bulan Berakhir 30 Jun 2023

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2023
(Unaudited)**

		6-month financial period ended 30.06.2023 RM	6-month financial period ended 30.06.2022 RM
	Note		
Investment income			
Dividend income		2,476,900	3,025,792
Interest income		1,620,376	417,644
Net gain/(loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")	6	4,925,169	(35,581,063)
Net (loss)/gain on foreign exchange		(140,718)	3,841,917
Miscellaneous income		-	433
		<u>8,881,727</u>	<u>(28,295,277)</u>
Expenditure			
Manager's fee	3	(2,821,131)	(2,862,786)
Trustee's fee	4	(84,634)	(85,884)
Auditors' remuneration		(8,750)	(8,750)
Other expenses		(430)	(530)
Sales and services tax		(4,347)	(1,484)
Brokerage fee and other transaction costs		(522,208)	(502,376)
		<u>(3,441,500)</u>	<u>(3,461,810)</u>
Income/(loss) before tax		5,440,227	(31,757,087)
Income tax expense	5	<u>(5,328)</u>	<u>(8,000)</u>
Income/(loss) net of tax, representing total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		<u>5,434,899</u>	<u>(31,765,087)</u>
Income/(loss) net of tax is made up of the following:			
Net realised income/(loss)		21,337,388	(436,317)
Net unrealised loss		<u>(15,902,489)</u>	<u>(31,328,770)</u>
		<u>5,434,899</u>	<u>(31,765,087)</u>

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2023
(Unaudited)

	Note	30.06.2023 RM	31.12.2022 RM
Assets			
Financial assets at FVTPL	6	246,794,338	228,630,893
Deposits with financial institutions	7	103,498,007	102,038,280
Income tax refundable		14,435	13,328
Interest receivable		8,701	15,757
Dividends receivable		225,785	183,840
Due from stockbrokers		229,011	-
Due from Manager		3,209,564	-
Cash at banks		25,289,911	46,038,259
Total assets		<u>379,269,752</u>	<u>376,920,357</u>
Liabilities			
Due to Manager		-	478,641
Due to Trustee		14,119	14,359
Other payables and accruals		9,275	18,550
Due to Stockbrokers		-	1,643,207
Total liabilities		<u>23,394</u>	<u>2,154,757</u>
Equity			
Unit holders' capital		928,113,244	912,223,860
Accumulated losses		(548,866,886)	(537,458,260)
Total equity	9	<u>379,246,358</u>	<u>374,765,600</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>379,269,752</u>	<u>376,920,357</u>
Units in circulation	9(a)	<u>1,360,682,000</u>	<u>1,329,250,000</u>
Net assets value per unit (RM)		<u>0.2787</u>	<u>0.2819</u>

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements

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**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2023
(Unaudited)**

	Unit holders' capital Note 9(a) RM	Accumulated losses Notes 9(b) and (c) RM	Total equity RM
At 1 January 2022	903,329,109	(502,560,730)	400,768,379
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	(31,765,087)	(31,765,087)
Creation of units	9,551,825	-	9,551,825
Cancellation of units	(1,155,153)	-	(1,155,153)
Balance at 30 June 2022	911,725,781	(534,325,817)	377,399,964
At 1 January 2023	912,223,860	(537,458,260)	374,765,600
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	5,434,899	5,434,899
Creation of units	13,075,668	-	13,075,668
Cancellation of units	(4,277,284)	-	(4,277,284)
Reinvestment of income distributions	7,091,000	-	7,091,000
Income distribution	-	(16,843,525)	(16,843,525)
Balance at 30 June 2023	928,113,244	(548,866,886)	379,246,358

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2023
(Unaudited)

	6-month financial period ended 30.06.2023 RM	6-month financial period ended 30.06.2022 RM
Operating and investing activities		
Proceeds from sale of investments	166,067,567	207,597,500
Purchase of investments	(182,876,672)	(173,102,002)
Dividends received	2,249,437	2,788,431
Interest received	1,627,432	415,760
Other income	-	433
Manager's fee paid	(2,829,145)	(2,899,106)
Trustee's fee paid	(84,874)	(86,973)
Auditors' remuneration paid	(18,550)	(18,550)
Income tax paid	(2,220)	(3,330)
Payment for other fees and expenses	(441)	(540)
Net cash flows (used in)/from operating and investing activities	<u>(15,867,466)</u>	<u>34,691,623</u>
Financing activities		
Cash received from units created	9,395,478	9,613,501
Cash paid on units cancelled	(4,277,284)	(1,432,605)
Income distribution to unit holders	(9,752,525)	-
Net cash flows (used in)/from financing activities	<u>(4,634,331)</u>	<u>8,180,896</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(20,501,797)	42,872,519
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	148,076,539	87,047,113
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	1,213,176	4,324,666
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	<u>128,787,918</u>	<u>134,244,298</u>
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:		
Cash at banks	25,289,911	84,984,995
Deposits with financial institutions	103,498,007	49,259,303
	<u>128,787,918</u>	<u>134,244,298</u>

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements

SAHAM AMANAH SABAH**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****For the financial period ended 30 June 2023****(Unaudited)****1. The Fund, the Manager and their principal activities**

Saham Amanah Sabah Fund ("the Fund") was constituted pursuant to the execution of the Trust Deed dated 4 October 1994 as modified and superseded by:

- a) the Supplementary Trust Deed dated 6 October 1995;
- b) the Second Supplementary Trust Deed dated 31 July 1996;
- c) the Trust Deed dated 1 September 1999;
- d) the First Supplementary Trust Deed dated 10 November 2001; and
- e) the Second Supplementary Trust Deed dated 8 November 2005;

all of which were entered into amongst Saham Sabah Berhad ("SSB") as Manager, Maybank Trustees Berhad as Trustee, and the several persons who have executed or may thereafter execute the said Trust Deed or sign an application for Units with the Manager, and as further modified by the Third Supplemental Deed dated 21 April 2008 ("the Deed") entered into between SSB as Manager and Maybank Trustees Berhad as Trustee.

The principal activity of the Fund is to invest in Permitted Investments as defined under the Seventh Schedule of the Deed, which include stocks and shares of companies listed on the Main Market of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad, short-term investments and foreign investments traded in or under the rules of foreign market where the regulatory authority is a member of the International Organisation of Securities Commissions (IOSCO). The Fund commenced operations on 10 October 1994 and will continue its operations until terminated by the Trustee as provided under Division 12.3 of the Deed.

The Manager, a company incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia, is wholly-owned by the State Government of Sabah. Its principal activity is the promotion and management of the Fund.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies**2.1 Basis of preparation**

The financial statements of the Fund have been prepared in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRS") and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below, and are presented in Ringgit Malaysia (RM).

2.2 Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except as set out below:

On 1 January 2023, the Fund adopted the following amended standards mandatory for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Changes in accounting policies (continued)

Descriptions	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
MFRS 17 Insurance Contracts and Amendments to MFRS 17	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 17: Initial Application of MFRS 17 and MFRS 9 - Comparative Information	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 101 and MFRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting Policies	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 101: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 108: Definition of Accounting Estimates	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 112: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	1 January 2023

The adoption of these amended standards did not have any impact on the financial statements of the Fund.

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

The new and amended standards that are issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Fund's financial statements are disclosed below. The Fund intends to adopt these new and amended standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

Descriptions	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to MFRS 16: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	1 January 2024
Amendments to MFRS 101: Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	1 January 2024
Amendments to MFRS 10 and MFRS 128: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Deferred

The Directors of the Manager expect that the adoption of the above new and amended standards will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Fund in the year of initial application.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**2.4 Foreign currency****(a) Functional and presentation currency**

The financial statements of the Fund are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Fund operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia (RM), which is also the Fund's functional currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the functional currency of the Fund and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the reporting date are recognised in profit or loss.

2.5 Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Classification

The Fund classifies its financial assets and financial liabilities at initial recognition into the categories as described below.

In applying that classification, a financial asset or financial liability is considered to be held for trading if:

- (a) It is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term, or
- (b) On initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which, there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking, or
- (c) It is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

(a) Financial assets

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade-date, the date on which the Fund commits to purchase or sell the asset. Transaction cost are expensed in the statement of comprehensive income.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

(a) Financial assets (continued)

The Fund classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost or measured at FVTPL on the basis of both:

- The entity's business model for managing the financial assets, and
- The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset

(i) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

A debt instrument is measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Fund includes in this category short-term non-financing receivables including cash collateral posted on derivative contracts, accrued income, amount due from brokers and other receivables.

(ii) Financial assets measured at FVTPL

A financial asset is measured at FVTPL if:

- (a) Its contractual terms do not give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding, or
- (b) It is not held within a business model whose objective is either to collect contractual cash flows, or to both collect contractual cash flows and sell, or
- (c) At initial recognition, it is irrevocably designated as measured at FVTPL when doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

The Fund includes in this category:

- (i) Equity instruments.
- (ii) Debt instruments. These include investments that are held under a business model to manage them on a fair value basis for investment income and fair value gains.
- (iii) Instruments held for trading. This category includes equity instruments and debt instruments which are acquired principally for the purpose of generating a profit from short-term fluctuations in price. This category also includes derivative contracts in an asset position.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

(a) Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting year, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in statement of comprehensive income.

(b) Financial liabilities

(i) Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL

A financial liability is measured at FVTPL if it meets the definition of held for trading.

The Fund includes in this category, derivative contracts in a liability position and equity and debt instruments sold short since they are classified as held for trading.

(ii) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

This category includes all financial liabilities, other than those measured at FVTPL. The Fund includes in this category convertible bonds, debentures, and other short-term payables.

(c) Impairment of financial assets

The Fund holds only trade receivables with no financing component and which have maturities of less than 12 months at amortised cost and, as such, has chosen to apply the simplified approach for the measurement of expected credit losses (ECL) on all its trade receivables. Therefore, the Fund does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

The Fund's approach to ECLs reflects a probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Fund uses the provision matrix as a practical expedient to measure ECLs on trade receivables, based on days past due for groupings of receivables with similar loss patterns. Receivables are grouped based on their nature. The provision matrix is based on historical observed loss rates over the expected life of the receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

(d) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is generally not the case with master netting agreements unless one party to the agreement defaults and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the statement of financial position.

2.6 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- in the principal market for the asset or liability; or,
- in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Fund.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value for financial instruments traded in active markets at the reporting date is based on their quoted price, without any deduction for transaction costs.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Fair value measurement (continued)

For all other financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using valuation techniques deemed to be appropriate in the circumstances. Valuation techniques include the market approach (i.e., using recent arm's length market transactions, adjusted as necessary, and reference to the current market value of another instrument that is substantially the same) and the income approach (i.e., discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models making as much use of available and supportable market data as possible).

For assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, the Fund identifies transfers between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing the categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole), and deems transfers to have occurred at the beginning of each reporting period.

2.7 Amounts due to and due from brokers

Amounts due to brokers are payables for securities purchased (in a regular way transaction) that have been contracted for, but not yet delivered, on the reporting date, and are classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost.

Amounts due from brokers include margin accounts and receivables for securities sold (in a regular way transaction) that have been contracted for, but not yet delivered, on the reporting date, and are classified as a financial asset measured at amortised cost.

Margin accounts represent cash deposits held with brokers as collateral against open futures contracts.

2.8 Classification of realised and unrealised gains and losses

Unrealised gains and losses comprise changes in the fair value of financial instruments and translation exchange differences for the period and from reversal of prior period's unrealised gains and losses for financial instruments and translation exchange differences which were realised (sold, redeemed or matured) during the reporting period.

Realised gains and losses on disposals of financial instruments classified as part of at FVTPL are calculated using the weighted average method. They represent the difference between an instrument's initial carrying amount and the consideration received.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and deposits with financial institutions that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.10 Unit holders' capital

The unit holders' contributions to the Fund are classified as equity instruments.

Distribution equalisation represents the average distributable amount included in the creation and cancellation prices of units. This amount is either refunded to unitholders by way of distribution and/or adjusted accordingly when units are cancelled.

2.11 Income distribution

Income distributions are at the discretion of the Manager. An income distribution to the Fund's unit holders is accounted for as a deduction from realised reserves. A proposed income distribution is recognised as a liability in the period in which it is approved.

2.12 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Fund and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable.

Dividend income is recognised when the Fund's right to receive payment is established.

Interest income, which includes the accretion of discount and amortisation of premium on fixed income securities, is recognised using the effective interest method.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Taxes

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current or prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income taxes are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

No deferred tax is recognised as there are no material temporary differences.

2.14 Segment reporting

For management reporting purposes, the Fund is divided into three main portfolios, namely (1) equity securities and collective investment schemes, (2) debt instruments, and (3) cash instruments. Each segment engages in separate business activities and the operating results are regularly reviewed by the Management and the Investment Committee. The Investment Committee assumes the role of chief operating decision maker, for performance assessment purposes and to make decisions about resources allocated to each investment segment.

2.15 Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of the Fund's financial statements requires the Manager to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the reporting date. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability in the future periods.

No major judgements have been made by the Manager in the process of applying the Fund's accounting policies. There are no key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date.

3. Manager's fee

The Manager is currently charging Manager's fee of 1.50% (2022: 1.50%) per annum on the net assets value of the Fund. This is calculated on a daily basis by dividing the net assets value of the Fund before deducting the Manager's fee and Trustee's fee for the particular day by the number of days in the year and multiplying the total with the rate of the annual fee disclosed in the current prospectus of the Fund. Under the Eighth Schedule of the Deed, the Manager is entitled to a Manager's fee not exceeding 1.50% per annum of the net assets value of the Fund.

4. Trustee's fee

The Trustee's fee is computed at 0.045% (2022: 0.045%) per annum on the net assets value of the Fund. This is calculated on a daily basis by dividing the net assets value of the Fund before deducting the Manager's fee and Trustee's fee for the particular day by the number of days in the year and multiplying the total with the rate of the annual fee disclosed in the current prospectus of the Fund. Under the Ninth Schedule of the Deed, the Trustee is entitled to a fee not exceeding 0.045% of the net assets value of the Fund.

5. Income tax expense

	6 month period ended 30.06.2023 RM	6 month period ended 30.06.2022 RM
Current income tax:		
- Malaysian income tax	5,328	8,000
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	<u>5,328</u>	<u>8,000</u>

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5. Income tax expense (continued)

Reconciliation between tax expense and accounting (loss)/income

Income tax is calculated at the Malaysian statutory tax rate of 24% (2022: 24%) of the estimated assessable income for the financial period.

The tax charge for the financial period is in relation to the taxable income earned by the Fund after deducting tax allowable expenses. In accordance with Schedule 6 of the Income Tax Act 1967, interest income earned by the Fund is exempted from tax.

A reconciliation of tax expense and the product of accounting income/(loss) multiplied by the applicable corporate tax rate are as follows:

	6 month period ended 30.06.2023 RM	6 month period ended 30.06.2022 RM
Income/(loss) before tax	5,440,227	(31,757,087)
Taxation at Malaysian statutory rate of 24% (2022: 24%)	1,305,654	(7,621,701)
Adjustments:		
Income not subject to taxation	(2,155,271)	(1,748,485)
Income tax at source	(5,901)	-
Non-deductible losses	33,772	8,539,455
Non-deductible expenses	126,304	120,849
Restriction on tax deductible expenses for unit trust fund	700,770	717,882
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	5,328	8,000

6. Financial assets at FVTPL

	30.06.2023 RM	31.12.2022 RM
Financial assets at FVTPL		
Quoted securities	246,794,338	228,630,893
	6 month financial period ended 30.06.2023 RM	6 month financial period ended 30.06.2022 RM
Net gain/(loss) on financial assets at FVTPL comprised:		
Realised gain on sale of investments	22,040,834	72,373
Unrealised changes in fair values	(17,115,665)	(35,653,436)
	4,925,169	(35,581,063)

6. Financial assets at FVTPL (continued)

Financial assets at FVTPL as at 30 June 2023 are as detailed below:-

Name of counter	Quantity	Cost RM	Fair value RM	Fair value as a percentage of net assets value %
Local Quoted Securities				
Sector				
<u>REITS</u>				
KLCC Property & REITS – Stapled Security	319,800	2,142,210	2,235,402	0.59
Pavilion Real Estate Investment Trust	2,421,600	2,954,353	3,002,785	0.79
	2,741,400	5,096,563	5,238,187	1.38
<u>Transportation and logistics</u>				
MISC Berhad	1,028,100	7,399,853	7,361,196	1.94
	1,028,100	7,399,853	7,361,196	1.94
<u>Financial services</u>				
Aeon Credit Service (M) Berhad	627,200	8,837,826	7,062,272	1.86
Alliance Bank Malaysia Berhad	2,662,600	9,541,406	8,866,458	2.34
Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad	1,380,500	3,840,953	2,691,975	0.71
CIMB Group Holdings Berhad	745,400	3,668,494	3,771,724	0.99
Malayan Banking Berhad	846,900	7,371,079	7,308,747	1.93
Public Bank Berhad	1,658,800	7,473,392	6,386,380	1.68
RHB Bank Berhad	813,365	4,543,072	4,416,572	1.16
	8,734,765	45,276,222	40,504,128	10.67
<u>Consumer products and services</u>				
DXN Holdings Bhd.	5,650,000	3,955,000	4,124,500	1.09
Guan Chong Berhad	3,207,000	9,118,904	7,408,170	1.95
Sime Darby Berhad	4,052,900	9,659,830	8,308,445	2.19
	12,909,900	22,733,734	19,841,115	5.23
<u>Industrial products and services</u>				
Aurelius Technologies Berhad	1,291,800	3,485,058	2,984,058	0.79
Cape EMS Berhad	4,590,100	6,097,448	5,967,130	1.57
Dufu Technology Corp. Berhad	844,800	1,647,597	1,605,120	0.42
V.S. Industry Berhad	3,570,700	3,120,103	3,249,337	0.86
	10,297,400	14,350,206	13,805,645	3.64
<u>Technology</u>				
CTOS Digital Berhad	5,521,300	8,718,423	7,674,607	2.02
Frontken Corporation Berhad	4,264,900	13,355,788	13,434,435	3.54
Greatech Technology Berhad	1,072,900	5,256,606	4,688,573	1.24
Inari Amertron Berhad	1,437,100	4,012,958	3,937,654	1.04
Malaysian Pacific Industries Berhad	99,500	2,913,677	2,768,090	0.73
Unisem (M) Berhad	631,900	1,925,305	1,889,381	0.50
	13,027,600	36,182,757	34,392,740	9.07

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6. Financial assets at FVTPL (continued)

Name of counter	Quantity	Cost RM	Fair value RM	Fair value as a percentage of net assets value %
Local quoted securities (continued)				
Sector (continued)				
<u>Telecommunications and Media</u>				
Telekom Malaysia Berhad	1,938,724	10,951,146	9,519,135	2.51
	1,938,724	10,951,146	9,519,135	2.51
<u>Ace Markets</u>				
<u>Technology</u>				
ECA Integrated Solution Berhad	1,844,300	1,632,257	1,622,984	0.43
OPPSTAR Berhad	1,061,300	2,037,529	2,005,857	0.53
	2,905,600	3,669,786	3,628,841	0.96
Total local quoted securities	53,583,489	145,660,267	134,290,987	35.40
Foreign market				
China				
<u>Healthcare</u>				
Shenzhen Mindray Bio-Medical Electronics co., Ltd.	21,000	4,245,340	4,044,170	1.07
	21,000	4,245,340	4,044,170	1.07
Hong Kong				
<u>Consumer Staples</u>				
China Mengniu Dairy Company Limited	99,000	1,831,078	1,737,990	0.46
	99,000	1,831,078	1,737,990	0.46
<u>Consumer Discretionary</u>				
Alibaba Group Holding Limited	60,800	3,794,176	2,937,985	0.77
China Tourism Group Duty Free Corporation Limited	47,270	5,588,227	2,981,820	0.79
JD.com Inc	68,250	6,473,655	5,377,502	1.42
Li Ning Company Limited	198,780	6,827,097	4,986,091	1.31
	375,100	22,683,155	16,283,398	4.29
<u>Insurance</u>				
AIA Group Limited	265,600	12,551,577	12,502,432	3.30
	265,600	12,551,577	12,502,432	3.30
<u>Financial service</u>				
Ishares FTSE China A50 ETF	1,367,960	11,718,265	10,558,527	2.78
	1,367,960	11,718,265	10,558,527	2.78
<u>Technology</u>				
Meituan	77,550	7,431,303	5,644,146	1.49
Tencent Holdings Limited	20,000	4,157,721	3,946,703	1.04
	97,550	11,589,024	9,590,849	2.53
<u>Basic materials</u>				
Ganfeng Lithium Group Co., Ltd.	89,480	2,958,817	2,721,052	0.72
	89,480	2,958,817	2,721,052	0.72

6. Financial assets at FVTPL (continued)

Name of counter	Quantity	Cost RM	Fair value RM	Fair value as a percentage of net assets value %
Foreign market (continued)				
South Korea				
<u>Technology</u>				
Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd – Preference Shares	58,020	11,833,306	12,214,539	3.22
Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co., Ltd	11,212	5,140,257	5,732,358	1.51
	69,232	16,973,563	17,946,897	4.73
Taiwan				
<u>Technology</u>				
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited	149,000	12,107,798	12,839,270	3.39
	149,000	12,107,798	12,839,270	3.39
Thailand				
<u>Consumer Staples</u>				
CP ALL Public Company Limited	676,400	5,633,343	5,562,925	1.47
	676,400	5,633,343	5,562,925	1.47
United States				
<u>Banks</u>				
Bank of America Corporation	15,040	1,926,745	2,012,289	0.53
	15,040	1,926,745	2,012,289	0.53
<u>Industrials</u>				
Berry Global Group, INC.	28,623	7,626,749	8,588,319	2.26
	28,623	7,626,749	8,588,319	2.26
<u>Technology</u>				
Microsoft Corporation	5,110	6,404,282	8,115,233	2.14
	5,110	6,404,282	8,115,233	2.14
Total foreign quoted securities	3,259,095	118,249,736	112,503,351	29.67
Total quoted securities	56,842,584	263,910,003	246,794,338	65.07
Total financial assets at FVTPL	56,842,584	263,910,003	246,794,338	65.07
Deficit of fair value over cost			(17,115,665)	

7. Deposits with financial Institutions

	30.06.2023 RM	31.12.2022 RM
Short-term placements with:		
Commercial banks	34,636,617	59,170,455
Investment banks	68,861,390	42,867,825
	<u>103,498,007</u>	<u>102,038,280</u>

LAPORAN INTERIM

Enam Bulan Berakhir 30 Jun 2023

8. Income distributions

Income distributions to unit holders for the financial period declared on 16 June 2023 are from the following sources:

	2023 RM	2022 RM
Income distributions		
Dividend income	2,478,117	-
Interest income	1,501,632	-
Net realised gain on sale of investments	17,351,769	-
Realised loss on foreign exchange	(1,266,574)	-
	<u>20,064,944</u>	-
Less: Expenses	(3,216,091)	-
Income tax expense	(5,328)	-
Income distribution for the year	<u>16,843,525</u>	-
Gross distributions per unit (sen)	1.2500	-
Net distributions per unit (sen)	<u>1.2500</u>	-

The distributions had been proposed before taking into account the realised deficit of RM539,378,367 brought forward from previous financial year and net unrealised deficit of RM15,902,489 which is carried forward to the next financial year.

There were no income distributions declared in the previous financial year.

9. Total equity

	Note	30.06.2023 RM	31.12.2022 RM
Unit holders' capital	(a)	928,113,244	912,223,860
Accumulated losses:			
- Realised deficit	(b)	(532,964,397)	(539,378,367)
- Unrealised (loss)/gain	(c)	(15,902,489)	1,920,107
		<u>(548,866,886)</u>	<u>(537,458,260)</u>
Total equity		<u>379,246,358</u>	<u>374,765,600</u>

9. Total equity (continued)

(a) Unit holders' capital

	30.06.2023		31.12.2022	
	No. of units	RM	No. of units	RM
At 1 January	1,329,250,000	912,223,860	1,298,340,000	903,329,109
Creation of units	46,416,000	13,075,668	37,820,000	10,932,788
Cancellation of units	(14,984,000)	(4,277,284)	(6,910,000)	(2,038,037)
Reinvestment of income distribution	-	7,091,000	-	-
At 30 June/ 31 December	1,360,682,000	928,113,244	1,329,250,000	912,223,860

The reinvestment of income distribution is in respect of income distribution receivable by the State Government of Sabah being injected back to the Fund as Unitholder's contribution with no additional units allocated pursuant to an Agreement entered between the Manager, Saham Sabah Berhad, and the Ministry of Finance, Sabah.

(b) Realised deficit

	30.06.2023 RM	31.12.2022 RM
Balance as at 1 January	(539,378,367)	(495,946,013)
Net unrealised loss attributable to investments derecognized transferred from unrealised reserve	(2,459,421)	(8,528,745)
Net brought forward unrealised foreign exchange gain attributable to foreign currency monetary items transferred from unrealised reserve	4,379,528	1,914,028
Profit/(loss) net of tax	5,434,899	(34,897,530)
Net unrealised loss attributable to investment held transferred to unrealised reserve	17,115,665	2,459,421
Net unrealised foreign exchange gain attributable to foreign currency monetary items transferred to unrealised reserve	(1,213,176)	(4,379,528)
Income distributions (Note 8)	(16,843,525)	-
Balance as at 30 June/31 December	(532,964,397)	(539,378,367)

LAPORAN INTERIM

Enam Bulan Berakhir 30 Jun 2023

9. Total equity (continued)

c) Unrealised deficit – non-distributable

	30.06.2023 RM	31.12.2022 RM
Balance as at 1 January	1,920,107	(6,614,717)
Net unrealised loss attributable to investments derecognised transferred to realised reserve	2,459,421	8,528,745
Net brought forward unrealised foreign exchange gain attributable to foreign currency monetary items transferred to realised reserve	(4,379,528)	(1,914,028)
Net unrealised loss attributable to investments held transferred from realised reserve	(17,115,665)	(2,459,421)
Net unrealised foreign exchange gain attributable to foreign currency monetary items transferred from realised reserve	1,213,176	4,379,528
Balance as at 30 June/31December	<u>(15,902,489)</u>	<u>1,920,107</u>

10. Units held by related parties

	30.06.2023		31.12.2022	
	No of units	Valued at net assets value RM	No. of units	Valued at net assets value RM
Manager	186,677	52,027	1,688,948	476,114
Directors of the Manager	1,934,396	539,116	1,735,153	489,140
State Government of Sabah	869,361,366	242,291,013	834,875,337	235,351,358
Sabah Government Agencies	106,025,687	29,549,359	105,790,723	29,822,405

The Manager, Directors of the Manager, the State Government of Sabah and Sabah Government Agencies are the legal and beneficial owners of the above units respectively.

11. Transactions with stockbroking companies/investment banks

Name	Trading value RM	Percentage of total trading value %	Brokerage fees, stamp duty and clearing fee RM	Percentage of total fees %
CLSA Limited	36,644,333	10.56	125,890	12.46
CLSA Asia-Pacific Direct Market Access Services	34,230,821	9.86	65,138	6.45
Macquarie Capital Securities (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	24,843,824	7.16	80,620	7.98
PT CLSA Sekuritas Indonesia	22,119,874	6.37	41,699	4.13
Affin Hwang Investment Bank Berhad	20,673,781	5.96	70,024	6.93
J.P. Morgan Securities (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	19,885,826	5.73	65,293	6.46
PT Macquarie Sekuritas Indonesia	19,131,176	5.51	34,150	3.38
Public Investment Bank Berhad	18,483,535	5.33	58,745	5.81
Bank of America Merrill Lynch	13,551,963	3.90	52,650	5.21
Flow Traders	11,718,265	3.38	-	-
Alliance Bernstein DMA	10,893,101	3.14	20,535	2.03
CLSA Securities Malaysia Sdn Bhd	10,886,750	3.14	63,522	6.29
Credit Suisse Securities (Malaysia) Berhad	10,718,691	3.09	31,261	3.09
Maybank Investment Bank Berhad	10,389,314	2.99	53,313	5.28
Robert W. Baird & Co.	8,648,862	2.49	1,841	0.18
ISI Group	7,626,749	2.20	3,720	0.37
Macquarie Securities Limited	7,539,764	2.17	28,300	2.80
Daiwa Securities Group Inc	7,171,484	2.07	27,836	2.76
UOB Kay Hian Securities (M) Sdn. Bhd.	7,092,962	2.04	24,825	2.46
Hong Leong Investment Bank Berhad	6,922,138	1.99	23,830	2.36
J.P. Morgan Securities (Asia Pacific) Limited	6,235,918	1.80	21,109	2.09
Morgan Stanley Asia (Singapore) Securities Pte Ltd	4,135,639	1.19	14,000	1.39
Alliance Bernstein PT	4,049,852	1.17	7,634	0.76
CGS-Cimb Securities Sdn Bhd	2,954,352	0.85	7,386	0.73
Nomura Securities Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	2,881,335	0.83	10,068	1.00
Kenanga Investment Bank Berhad	2,403,109	0.69	9,704	0.96
PT Cimb Securities Indonesia	1,899,813	0.55	6,691	0.66

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Enam Bulan Berakhir 30 Jun 2023

11. Transactions with stockbroking companies/investment banks (continued)

Name	Trading value RM	Percentage of total trading value %	Brokerage fees, stamp duty and clearing fee RM	Percentage of total fees %
Instinet Pacific Limited	1,879,103	0.54	6,658	0.66
AmlInvestment Bank Berhad	1,860,697	0.54	17,444	1.73
Samsung Securities Co.,Ltd.	1,638,574	0.47	4,096	0.41
UBS Securities (M) Sdn. Bhd.	1,439,326	0.41	5,834	0.58
UOB Kay Hian Pte Limited	1,154,535	0.33	4,486	0.44
RHB Investment Bank Berhad	1,138,034	0.33	4,897	0.48
TA Securities Holdings Berhad	1,116,272	0.32	4,801	0.48
CIMB Investment Bank Berhad	946,679	0.27	4,073	0.40
Citigroup Global Markets Malaysia	745,207	0.21	3,087	0.31
CCB International Securities Limited	702,753	0.20	2,379	0.24
Citigroup Global Markets Inc	511,478	0.15	1,732	0.17
KAF Equities Sdn Bhd	235,107	0.07	1,012	0.10

The Manager and the Trustee are of the opinion that the above dealings have been transacted on an arm's length basis.

12. Total Expense Ratio ("TER")

The TER of the Fund is the ratio of the sum of fees and expenses incurred by the Fund to the average net assets value of the Fund calculated on a daily basis. The fees and expenses include Manager's fee, Trustee's fee, auditors' remuneration, tax agent's fee and other expenses. For the financial period ended 30 June 2023, the TER of the Fund stood at 0.77% (30.06.2022: 0.77%) is calculated as follows:

		RM
A	=	Manager's fee
		2,821,131
B	=	Trustee's fee
		84,634
C	=	Auditors' remuneration
		8,750
D	=	Other expenses
		4,777
E	=	Average net assets value of the Fund
		379,251,983
TER	=	$\frac{(A+B+C+D)}{E} \times 100$
	=	$\frac{RM2,919,292 \times 100}{RM379,251,983}$
	=	0.77%

The average net assets value of the Fund for the financial period ended 30 June 2023 was RM379,251,983 (30.06.2022: RM384,843,744).

The Total Expense Ratio ("TER") for the financial period ended 30 June 2023 is remain unchanged.

13. Portfolio Turnover Ratio ("PTR")

The PTR of the Fund is the ratio of the average of the acquisitions and disposals of the Fund for the financial period to the average net assets value of the Fund calculated on a daily basis. For the financial period ended 30 June 2023, the PTR of the Fund stood at 0.46 times (30.06.2022: 0.49 times).

The PTR of the Fund is calculated as follows:

		RM
Total acquisitions for the period		180,376,011
Total disposals for the period		166,762,932
PTR	=	$\frac{(\text{Total acquisitions} + \text{Total Disposals}) / 2}{\text{Average net assets value of the Fund}}$
	=	$\frac{(180,376,011 + 166,762,932) / 2}{379,251,983}$
	=	0.46 times

The Portfolio Turnover Ratio ("PTR") for the financial period ended 30 June 2023 was lower than the previous period due to the lower selling and buying activities of the Fund.

14. Financial risk and management objectives and policies

(a) Introduction

The Fund maintains investment portfolios in a variety of listed and unlisted financial instruments as dictated by its Trust Deed and investment management strategy.

The Fund is exposed to a variety of risks including market risk (which includes interest rate risk, price risk and currency risk), credit risk, and liquidity risk. Whilst these are the most important types of financial risks inherent in each type of financial instruments, the Manager and the Trustee would like to highlight that this list does not purport to constitute an exhaustive list of all the risks inherent in an investment in the Fund.

The Fund's objective in managing risk is the creation and protection of Unitholders' value. Risk is inherent in the Fund's activities, but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring of risks. Financial risk management is also carried out through sound internal control systems and adherence to the investment restrictions as stipulated in the Trust Deed, the Securities Commission Malaysia's Guidelines on Unit Trust Funds and the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007.

(b) Risk management structure

The Manager is responsible for identifying and controlling risks. The Board of Directors of the Manager is ultimately responsible for the overall risk management approach within the Fund.

14. Financial risk and management objectives and policies (continued)**(c) Risk measurement and reporting system**

Monitoring and controlling risks are primarily set up to be performed based on limits established by the Manager and the Trustee. These limits reflect the investment strategy and market environment of the Fund as well as the level of the risk that the Fund is willing to accept. In addition, the Fund monitors and measures the overall risk bearing capacity in relation to the aggregate risk exposure across all risks type and activities.

(d) Risk mitigation

The Fund has investment guidelines that set out its overall business strategies, its tolerance for risk and its general risk management philosophy. The Manager also has an Audit, Compliance and Risk Management Committee to ensure that the Fund complies with the various regulations and guidelines as stipulated in its Trust Deed, the Securities Commission Malaysia's Guidelines on Unit Trust Funds and the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007.

(e) Excessive risk concentration

Concentration indicates the relative sensitivity of the Fund's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location. Concentrations of risk arise when a number of financial instruments or contracts are entered into with the same counterparty, or where a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations of foreign exchange risk may arise if the Fund has a significant net position in a single foreign currency, or aggregate net positions in several currencies that tend to move together.

In order to avoid excessive concentration of risk, the Fund's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on maintaining a diversified portfolio in accordance with the Fund's Trust Deed, Internal Investment Guidelines and the Securities Commission Malaysia's Guidelines on Unit Trust Funds. Portfolio diversification across a number of sectors and industries minimises the risk not only of any single company's securities becoming worthless but also of all holdings suffering uniformly adverse business conditions. Specifically, the Fund's Trust Deed and Securities Commission Malaysia's Guidelines on Unit Trust Funds limit the Fund's exposure to a single entity/industry sector to a certain percentage of its net assets value.

(f) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. The maximum risk resulting from financial instruments equals their fair value.

14. Financial risk and management objectives and policies (continued)

(f) Market risk (continued)

(i) Interest rate risk

Cash and other fixed income securities are particularly sensitive to movements in interest rates. When interest rates rise, the return on cash will rise while the value of fixed income securities will fall and vice versa, thus affecting the net assets value of the Fund. When the interest rate trend is anticipated to rise, the exposure to fixed income securities will be reduced to an acceptable level.

The Fund's deposits with financial institutions are usually rolled-over on a daily basis.

Interest rate risk sensitivity

The Fund's income net of tax for the year and other comprehensive income to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant.

The sensitivity is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on changes in fair value of investments, based on revaluing fixed rate financial assets at the end of the reporting period.

(ii) Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk of unfavourable changes in the fair values of equities as the result of changes in the levels of equity indices and the value of individual shares. The equity price risk exposure arises from the Fund's investments in quoted securities.

Equity price risk sensitivity

Management's best estimate of the effect on profit or loss and other comprehensive income due to a reasonably possible change in equity indices, with all other variables held constant.

(iii) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Fund invests in securities and other investments that are denominated in currencies other than Ringgit Malaysia. Accordingly, the value of the Fund's assets may be affected favourably by fluctuations in currency rates and therefore the Fund will necessarily be subject to foreign exchange risks.

The Fund's policy is to limit the total of all its foreign currency-denominated investments up to 50% of its net assets value.

Currency risk sensitivity

The currency risk sensitivity calculates the effect of a reasonably possible movement of the currency rate against Ringgit Malaysia on equity and on profit or loss with all other variables held constant.

14. Financial risk and management objectives and policies (continued)

(g) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the Fund by failing to discharge an obligation. The Fund is exposed to the risk of credit-related losses that can occur as a result of a counterparty or issuer being unable or unwilling to honour its contractual obligations to make timely repayments of interest, principal and proceeds from realisation of investments. These credit exposures exist within financing relationships, derivatives and other transactions.

It is the Fund's policy to enter into financial instruments with reputable counterparties (such as brokers, custodian, banks, other).

The settlement terms of amount due from/to stockbrokers are governed by the relevant rules and regulations as prescribed by the respective stock exchanges.

Credit risk arising from placements on deposits in licensed financial institutions is managed by ensuring that the Fund will only place deposits in reputable licensed financial institutions.

The settlement terms of the proceeds from the creation of units' receivable from the Manager and redemption of units payable to the Manager are governed by the Securities Commission Malaysia's Guidelines on Unit Trust Funds.

Credit risk exposure

At the reporting date, the Fund's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each class of financial assets recognised in the statement of financial position.

14. Financial risk and management objectives and policies (continued)

(h) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Fund will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Exposure to liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Fund could be required to pay its liabilities or redeem its units earlier than expected. The Fund is exposed to cash redemptions of its units on a regular basis. Units sold to unitholders by the Manager are redeemable at the unitholder's option based on the Fund's net assets value per unit at the time of redemption calculated in accordance with the Fund's Trust Deed.

It is the Fund's policy that the Manager monitors the Fund's liquidity position on a daily basis. The Fund also manages its obligation to redeem units when required to do so and its overall liquidity risk by notifying the Trustee before redemptions.

The Manager's policy is to always maintain a prudent and sufficient level of liquid assets so as to meet normal operating requirements and expected redemption requests by unitholders. Liquid assets comprise cash, deposits with financial institutions and other instruments which are capable of being converted into cash within 7 days.

PENYATA PENCAPAIAN SKIM SAS BAGI ENAM BULAN BERAKHIR 30 JUN 2023

SENARAI BERDASARKAN SEKTOR		(untuk 6 bulan pertama) 30 JUN 2023 %
Sektor		
Amanah Pelaburan Harta Tanah		1.38
Hartanah		-
Pembinaan		-
Pengangkutan & Logistik		1.94
Penjagaan Kesihatan		-
Perkhidmatan Kewangan		10.67
Perladangan		-
Produk Pengguna & Perkhidmatan		5.23
Produk Perindustrian & Perkhidmatan		3.64
Teknologi		10.03
Telekomunikasi & Media		2.51
Tenaga		-
Utiliti		-
Pasaran Asing		29.67
JUMLAH PELABURAN EKUITI		65.07
BON		-
PASARAN KEWANGAN DAN LAIN – LAIN		34.93
JUMLAH PELABURAN		100.00
NILAI DANA		RM379.25 juta
UNIT DALAM EDARAN		1,360.682 juta
NILAI ASET SEUNIT - Selepas Pengagihan		RM0.2787
HARGA NAB SEUNIT - Sebelum Pengagihan		RM0.2787
HARGA NAB SEUNIT - Selepas Pengagihan		RM0.2787
HARGA NAB TERTINGGI		RM0.2900
HARGA NAB TERENDAH		RM0.2786
JUMLAH PEROLEHAN		
PEROLEHAN/(PENURUNAN) MODAL – dikira berdasarkan harga belian balik penghujung tahun perakaunan berbanding harga belian penghujung tahun sebelumnya		-
PEROLEHAN DARI AGIHAN PENDAPATAN BERSIH TAHUNAN		-
JUMLAH PEROLEHAN/(PENURUNAN) TAHUNAN		-
PENGAGIHAN KASAR SEUNIT – (Sen)		1.25
PENGAGIHAN BERSIH SEUNIT – (Sen)		1.25
NISBAH JUMLAH PERBELANJAAN (TER)		0.77%
NISBAH PUSINGAN PELABURAN – (Kali)		0.46
PURATA PEROLEHAN		
Untuk enam bulan pertama		3.30%
Untuk Tempoh 1 tahun		-
Untuk Tempoh 3 tahun		-
Untuk Tempoh 5 tahun		-
Semenjak Pelancaran pada 10 Oktober 1994		-

*TIADA PENGAGIHAN PADA 31.12.2018, 31.12.2019, 31.12.2020,
31.12.2021 DAN 31.12.2022.

PENCAPAIAN MASA LALU BUKANLAH PETUNJUK BAGI PENCAPAIAN
MASA DEPAN DAN HARGA UNIT SERTA PULANGAN PELABURAN
BOLEH BERUBAH-UBAH.

31 DIS 2022 %	31 DIS 2021 %	31 DIS 2020 %	31 DIS 2019 %	31 DIS 2018 %
0.54	-	-	2.80	2.30
-	0.36	1.80	2.54	0.28
-	-	2.19	4.47	-
2.06	0.72	1.89	2.98	-
-	0.15	-	2.84	2.24
15.93	23.55	10.71	8.60	13.39
-	0.98	1.16	2.60	-
4.48	1.52	1.74	1.66	4.60
1.32	1.42	9.00	6.53	6.51
8.67	3.67	5.79	5.87	2.26
4.53	3.28	3.99	-	2.28
1.07	4.57	-	2.09	-
-	3.09	3.22	4.31	2.00
22.41	34.74	47.40	26.46	28.46
61.01	78.05	88.89	73.75	64.32
-	-	-	-	5.03
38.99	21.95	11.11	26.25	30.65
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
RM374.77 juta	RM400.77 juta	RM429.57 juta	RM409.71 juta	RM398.27 juta
1,329,250 juta	1,298,340 juta	1,234.580 juta	1,231.974 juta	1,218.380 juta
RM0.2819	RM0.3087	RM0.3480	RM0.3326	RM0.3269
*RM0.2819	*RM0.3087	*RM0.3480	*RM0.3326	*RM0.3269
*RM0.2819	*RM0.3087	*RM0.3480	*RM0.3326	*RM0.3269
RM0.3118	RM0.3548	RM0.3496	RM0.3497	RM0.3954
RM0.2749	RM0.3010	RM0.2682	RM0.3239	RM0.3249
(8.68%)	(11.29%)	4.63%	1.74%	(14.38%)
-	5.20%	-	2.40%	3.00%
(8.68%)	3.65%	4.63%	9.09%	(6.52%)
-	5.20	-	2.40	3.00
-	5.20	-	2.40	3.00
1.55%	1.56%	1.57%	1.57%	1.61%
0.85	1.49	1.23	1.59	1.73
-	-	-	-	-
(8.68%)	3.65%	4.63%	9.09%	(6.52%)
(0.13%)	5.79%	2.40%	5.32%	5.30%
0.43%	4.85%	5.92%	6.57%	4.19%
7.53%	8.13%	8.30%	8.45%	8.42%

MAKLUMAT KORPORAT SAS

Pengurus

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Datuk Nellie Sikodol
Datuk Thien Sin Min @ Peter
Tn Hj. Ramsah @ Ramli Bin Tahir
Datuk Mohd. Sofian Alfian Nair
Datuk Hajah Masnah Matsalleh

Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif

Hassan Abbas

Timbalan Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif

Aisah Sayadi

Setiausaha Syarikat

Aisah Sayadi
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